

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 3, 1887

NUMBER 1192

OIL CLOTHS.

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SAVE MONEY.

S.G. AUSTIN & Co

The Stuarts next week.

John Thomas has returned from Chicago.

Hon. E. S. Brown, of Mendota, is in the city.

Three hotel girls wanted at the Nachusa House.

They are talking of buying for gas at Rock Falls.

Attorney S. H. Bethea left for Freeport this morning.

Ross Bowles has gone to Kansas City where he will visit with his brothers, Scott and George.

James Fletcher and wife have departed for California. If they like the country they will make the Pacific Slope their home.

The Second Division of the North Side School will furnish the program for to-morrow afternoon's entertainment. Everybody invited.

A special telegram yesterday gave the readers of THE TELEGRAPH the decision of the supreme court refusing a new trial to the Chicago anarchists and to-day our dispatches give quite a full epitome of the decision.

We give to-day another paper from George A. Lyman on astronomy. We hope that he will continue in this line; his writings are so interesting and instructive on account of the comprehensive manner in which he handles his subject.

Married at Edgar, Nebraska, Thursday, October 20th; George D. Benjamin and Alice Jennings. THE TELEGRAPH sends congratulations to the happy couple. Mr. Benjamin was, we believe one of the first boys born in Dixon of Anglo Saxon race.

Bill Nye, who has run a country newspaper, speaks from the card when he says that the number of opportunities that a paper has for jumping on a great wrong with both feet, while the gentleman who furnishes the information conceals himself in a cyclone cellar that opens with a time lock, is simply appalling.

O. B. Dodge moved into his new home to-day. To-morrow Charles Chandler will take possession of the house vacated by Mr. Dodge, and William Steele will occupy the Chandler place on Peoria street. These are not "first of May" movements as they are more permanent changes than those that are generally celebrated on that day.

For cool impudence and cheeky assurance we believe that Governor Gordon of Georgia should have the oratorical belt; if there is such a one. Governor Gordon speaking of Jefferson Davis at Macon, said: "In his green old age he can look upon a country still free and upon a brighter prospect of transmitting the liberties we have received from our fathers to your children." Now it would have been mighty interesting reading if the Georgia Governor had told who secured "a country still free" to the arch conspirator against the flag. "The Boys in Blue," and not Jeff Davis, are to be thanked for "transmitting the liberties of the fathers to the children." No man on the face of the globe made greater efforts to continue slavery than did Jeff Davis. He went so far as to turn traitor against the government that slavery might be continued; and was the chief of all the traitors.

Henry Shippert, of Nachusa, gave us a call this morning and paid his subscription to THE TELEGRAPH nearly two years in advance. Now, you see, it is not the money that pleases us—but the confidence that Mr. Shippert has manifested regarding this office in making it a sort of saving band depository; and also in the fact that he wants the paper for some time to come.

A pleasant entertainment was that given by the McGibeny family at the Opera House last night. The audience was composed of some of our best musical people. The programme was one that all could enjoy. The McGibeny is without a doubt the best and largest musical family that travels. They have their own special car, which is a very large one, being seventy-four feet long. It has sixteen double berths, two state rooms, and carries provisions enough to last them thirty days. They have three colored and two white servants and live in their car ten months in the year. The entire family is, you see, generally "on the wing," so to speak.

We were to-day informed that a most disgraceful affair was perpetrated by several boys of this city in West Dixon Monday night, while they were celebrating Halloween. If all that we hear be true (or half of it, for that matter) the parties should be arrested and punished to the full extent of the law. We are informed that the outrageous conduct to which we refer was perpetrated at the college, and that windows were broken and ladies and students most shamefully insulted. It is just possible that the report comes to THE TELEGRAPH in an exaggerated form; and the affair may not be as disgraceful as it has been represented to the writer. We hope this is true for it is humiliating to believe that we have such hoodlums in our city as such conduct indicates. We are informed that the name of one of the boys is known and that the others are suspected, and if this is true, the rascals will all be certainly be brought to account. The boys, if we are rightly informed are old enough to know better than to conduct themselves in such a beastly manner.

THE MATERIAL UNIVERSE.

BY GEORGE A. LYMAN.

The sun, which in our scale we have reduced to a spot one-tenth of an inch in diameter, is in reality a body so vast that only one hundred and seven such bodies placed side by side would be needed to form a continuous bridge from that luminary to the earth. The diameter of the sun is eight hundred and fifty-three thousand miles; the diameter of the moon's orbit is four hundred and seventy-six thousand miles. If the sun were hollow and the earth were placed at the sun's center the moon could revolve in her orbit as now and still be but little more than half the distance to the sun's outer surface. An orb large enough to fill the whole span of the moon's orbit would be but one-seventh as large as the sun. Our sun seen from the nearest fixed star shines as a star of the second magnitude; yet, we have seen, our sun seen from that star is as a luminous spot one-tenth of an inch in diameter viewed from a distance of thirty-seven miles. Incredible as this may appear, it is a fact that any one may verify for himself. Knowing approximately the size of the sun and the distance of the star, it becomes simply a matter of computation. Take a large sheet of dark paper, make a hole in it one-tenth of an inch in diameter and place it in front of a bright light in one corner of the room; some idea may be obtained of the size of such a light; then imagine how far off it could be seen. While the sun reduced to such dimensions would shine as a star of the second magnitude at a distance of thirty-seven miles, it is doubtful if the most powerful and brilliant light produced by man could even be distinguished at one-tenth that distance. We may thus give some conception of the enormous intrinsic brilliancy of the sun and fixed stars. We have been considering the sun as a small body one-tenth of an inch in diameter, thirty-seven miles distant from the next nearest similar body. But that is in one direction only. The star next nearest would be represented at a distance of about eighty miles in another direction, and the distances to other similar bodies must be increased to hundreds and thousands of miles in all directions. Let us endeavor to grasp this conception that we may realize something of the scantiness of material substance as compared with spatial dimensions. To a being who contemplated the universe from the standpoint indicated by our scale of dis-

stances, space would be practically empty. Here would be a small body one-tenth of an inch in diameter, surrounded it is true by smaller bodies, but they would be invisible to him, thirty-seven miles distant, if he journeyed in that direction he would find another small body somewhat larger, say one-sixth of an inch in diameter, representing Alpha of the Centaur; eighty miles in another direction he would discover another minute body representing sixty-one Cygni, about one-fifteenth of an inch in diameter; and if he directed his course to the body next nearest from his starting point, he would find at a distance of nearly two hundred miles a somewhat larger body one and one-half inches in diameter, representing Sirius. Such a being would look upon the material universe as of little importance. To carry the idea still farther, let us mentally reduce our scale one thousand times. Divide the distances and dimensions just used by one thousand; the sun becomes a microscopic point one-tenth thousandths of an inch in diameter; the sun comprising the sidereal system become invisible points scattered about in space. The visible universe has disappeared. To a being whose range of vision is on such a scale, the realms of space would appear entirely void and tenantless. How utterly insignificant appears the whole material universe when compared with boundless space; and how into utter nothingness dwindle the earth on which we dwell, and which we look upon as so grand and spacious; and of ourselves we may well say, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him? or the son of man that Thou regardest him?" We can mentally contract the material universe until it dwindle into insignificance; but by no mental effort can we diminish the immensity of space. The abysses of space surrounding us, that, by a mental effort we reduce to a mere point, open the way for abysses still unfathomable. The mind sinks appalled and recoils upon itself in contemplation; and infinite significance is found in the words of the inspired writer: "Canst thou by searching find out God? canst thou find out the Almighty unto perfection? It is high as heaven; what canst thou do? deeper than hell; what canst thou know?" And science answers these questions as they were answered of old—"As touching the Almighty, we cannot find him out."

BRADFORD, Lee Co., Ill.

STUART THEATRE COMPANY.

This company, which opens at Opera House next week, played an engagement at Racine recently, and the Journal of that city, thus speak of them:

"Standing room only" was the greeting received by people who called at the box office at Turner hall last evening after 7:30 in hope of securing seats for Caprice. Before 8 o'clock many had been turned away. In the gallery the kids had been packed in like sardines, but nevertheless they somehow found room to make the building shake with their applause. Lilah Stuart completely captivated the audience with her clever impersonation of Mercy Baxter, keeping the audience in roars of laughter and the next moment drawing tears from their eyes. Her costume in the last act was marvelously beautiful. Edwin Stuart as Jethron Baxter, Mercy's father, kept the audience in a continual roar. Mr. Stuart possesses the rare faculty of making friends both on and off the stage. The entire support is good.

Queen Victoria has made such progress in Hindostan that she is able to give orders in that language to the two Indian servants in her service.

Mlle. Dosne, sister-in-law of the late M. Thiers, is spending a considerable portion of her enormous fortune on the chapel mausoleum she is having built in memory of the dead French president. When completed the edifice will cost about 1,000,000 francs, or double almost what Jay Gould is expending on his cemetery retreat.

MUSICAL NOTES.

Jessie Bartlett Davis is writing songs. "The Mikado" has invaded Holland, Denmark and Sweden.

Aimee, the comic opera singer, left her little fortune to the orphans of Paris.

Eddie Fox, the violinist, orchestra leader and composer, never had a music lesson in his life.

Ovide Musin, the violinist, is back in America and will give concerts as usual this winter. As a "fareweller" he seems to be emulous of Patti.

Nilsson will not come to America again, though announced for a few more farewells. She has become almost as exorbitant in her terms as Patti and is said to have grown fat, resolute and masculine.

A Lady's Foot.

Full many a lady's foot both broad and wide, That rightly should repose in generous shoes, Its larger, proper casement is denied, Compelled to stand obscure in number twos. —Washington Critic.

He Knew Better.

Johnson was going along the street when he came across the sign "Fireworks." "It's a blamed lie!" exclaimed Johnson; "fire doesn't work."—Judge.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE.

There are 10,000 milliners in New York and Brooklyn.

Princess Beatrice, of England, is suffering martyrdom from rheumatism.

Mrs. Mackay denies that her sister, Countess Telfener, is separated from her husband. Mrs. James T. Fields has one of the choicest collections of autograph letters in America.

It is reported that Miss Maria Van Zandt will come to America before the winter is over.

Mrs. Marshall Field, of Chicago, is too much of an invalid to go into society, so she devotes herself to books and the study of languages.

The queen grandmother of Spain is fond of Turkish baths, and she claims that her youth is returning through being vigorously rubbed from top to toe every day with eau de Cologne.

Mrs. Harold R. Lewis, of Philadelphia, has just completed a tricycle tour of Europe. During the months of June, July and August Mrs. Lewis propelled herself over the principal roads of France, Germany and Austria.

Mrs. Dinah Maria Muloch-Craig, whose death was announced last week, expressed the opinion in very nearly her last published utterance that it is "the instinct of every true woman to be a mat beneath the feet of some man."

Miss Lucy Baumann is one of the richest young women in California. She resides in San Francisco and owns no less than 23,000 acres of land in the interior counties, not to mention a big block of stock in a line of coast steamers.

Mrs. Robert T. Lincoln keeps a scrap book in which she preserves all the newspaper and magazine articles which appear concerning her immortal father-in-law. She wants to make a historian of her little son and have him write a biography of Abraham Lincoln the Great.

The Miss Betts, of Savannah, who was married in New York city recently and was announced as President Arthur's niece, is a near relative, but not a niece. She is one of the two beautiful young women who, with their mother, accompanied President Arthur on his trip to Florida in the spring of 1883.

Mrs. Proctor, widow of Barry Cornwall, is the most interesting old lady in London society. She is 87 years of age, but "goes everywhere," as the phrase is, and is eminently popular for her wit, good spirits and conversational powers. Her father was the famous Basil Montagu. Mrs. Proctor lives in a handsome flat in the Albert mansions. Charles Dickens used to say that when he wanted "to brighten up" he went to see Mrs. Proctor. She has known intimately the famous men of England for some generations past, and her memory is stocked with interesting facts.

Why She Was Glad.

"Isn't it terrible to see such a number of reports of death by typhoid?" she remarked as she was entertaining her best young man one Sunday evening.

"It is indeed."

"Jack, dear, I'm awfully glad you are not a newspaper man."

"Why?"

"Because they must be awfully stingy about buying ice cream."—Merchant Traveler.

Dr. Pollock will hereafter be in Dixon every day excepting WEDNESDAYS. After October 20th his appointments at Franklin Grove will be on Wednesdays instead of Saturdays. 1184 936w4

COAL.

The celebrated "Barclay" Soft Coal, also Best Third Vein, for sale at Pitcher's 1159ct

BUGGIES AND HARNESS

The largest stock and lowest prices at Pitcher's. 1014tf

AT NIGHT always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains no Opium or Morphine, but gives the child natural ease from pain. Price 25 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. n2

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden. 980y1n2

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

WANTED.

Girls—Three hotel girls wanted at the Nachusa House 1192tf

FOR RENT.

HOUSE—Small house on North side. Enquire of S. H. Bethea. 1190w1

SAVE MONEY.

You can save money by buying Real Estate from John M. Julien. Don't wait for the big boom. Buy now, while town lots are selling cheap. JOHN M. JULIEN. 1087

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Dixon Milling Co.

Are now selling

FLOUR

At Wholesale and Retail!

Prices never lower, and the quality was never

EXCELLED.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED

OR: MONEY REFUNDED.

LAMPS!

LOWEST PRICES

On everything in the Lamp Line, consisting of

NIGHT LAMPS, HAND LAMPS, STAND LAMPS, BRACKET LAMPS, HANGING LAMPS, LANTERNS, ETC.

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ROCHESTER LAMP!

The Finest Lamp Made for a Steady, Clear and Intense Light. Call, get prices, and you will be convinced.

I CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON LAMP GOODS

D. S. HORTON,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

OPERA HOUSE

NEXT WEEK

EDWIN STUART

—AND—

LILAH STUART,

Will open in

"CAPRICE"

With a strong Company in an entirely new repertoire. ONE WEEK. Commencing

Monday Nov. 7th, '87.

Accompanied by a complete ORCHESTRA OF SEVEN PIECES.

10 and 20 CENTS.

Reserved seats for sale Saturday, November 5th at J. HYDE & CO'S.

\$100. : WORTH : \$100.

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PRICES ASTONISHINGLY LOW

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RODESCH.

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 4 OPERA BLK

This is the week

—FOR—

SPECIAL PRICES

—ON—

MENS' SUITS At Charley's

HAT STORE

Special price means

Money Saved to Purchaser.

Call and look at my

OVER COATS, FINE HATS,

MENS' PLUSH CAPS,

and SHIRTS, at

CHARLEY'S Hat Store

GIVING UP THE DEAD.

THE WATERS GIVE BACK TO EARTH NINETEEN VICTIMS

Of the Loss of the Propeller Vernon—Two of the Bodies Women and the Majority of Them Unidentified—Descriptions of Those Whose Names Have Not Been Ascertained.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 3.—Wednesday morning two fishing tugs and the revenue cutter Andy Johnson left Two Rivers to search for the bodies of the victims of the Vernon disaster. In the afternoon they returned, bringing with them the bodies of seventeen men and two women. The bodies were found nearly ten miles from the shore, in each case with the arms raised upward in a supplicating manner. They were all fully dressed with the exception of one man and one woman, who wore no shoes. The tugs deposited the bodies in the engine house, where they were laid out and numbered, so as to render the work of identification easier. Among them them Mr. Burke recognized the body of his son, whom he had been searching for since the wreck. Among the other bodies were recognized those of Capt. Thorpe, First Mate Sullivan, Second Mate Higgins, Steward Bean and his brother, Henry E. H. Borland, a traveling man from Milwaukee, and a colored cabin-boy, whose name is unknown. In Capt. Thorpe's pockets were found a number of letters addressed to him by his wife in Ogdenburg, N. Y. His watch had stopped at 5:55, undoubtedly the hour when the Vernon sank. The following is a description of the unknown bodies:

No. 1, lady, apparently 25 years of age, full face, long, blonde hair, short in stature, but not slight, dressed in knit skirt and black brocade velvet wrap. No. 2, lady, in appearance seemingly sister to above, and dressed in the same manner. No. 3, short, thick set man, smooth face, black hair, checked pants, black coat, about 30 years old. No. 4, full-faced, thick-set, middle-aged man, dark mustache and hair, dark clothes, three fingers gone. No. 5, dark hair and mustache, about five feet seven inches tall, looks like a laborer. No. 6, dressed in overalls and gray coat, about 30 years old, no beard, light hair. No. 7, blue clothes, black hair, brown mustache; supposed to be the wheelman. No. 8, dark complexion, with black hair and mustache, dark clothes and boots; said to be one of the crew. No. 9, dressed in gray-checked pants, coat, and blouse, about 25 years old, smooth face, short, dark hair. No. 10, dressed in dark pants and blue flannel shirt, light, curly hair. No. 11, small face, light hair, dressed in overalls and jacket, slim built, about 5 feet 10 tall; one thumb gone.

E. H. Borland, the traveling man whose body was found, lived at 740 Milwaukee street, Milwaukee, and was employed by H. Bosworth & Sons, a wholesale drug house of that city.

THE SHADOW OF DEATH

GATHERING DARKLY AROUND THE SEVEN MEN AT CHICAGO.

The Appeal to the Supreme Court Answered by the Decision That It Can Not Interfere.

Substance of the Document That Is So Porentous of an Awful Tragedy—Remarkable Coolness with Which the Prisoners Received the Dreadful News—Weeping Women and Innocent Children at the Chicago Jail—Pathetic Scenes.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 3.—The decision of the United States supreme court on the application of the Chicago Anarchists for a writ of error to the supreme court of Illinois was read in court Wednesday by Chief Justice Waite. It is against the condemned, and if Governor Oglesby does not interfere the men must be hung on the 11th inst. Following is a liberal epitome of the opinion:

The court first states the conditions under which it has been the practice to allow writs of error, which are that the case must con-

against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated.

Article V.—No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Article VI.—In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Article XIV, Section 1.—No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

"That the first ten articles of amendment were not intended to limit the powers of the state governments in respect to their own citizens, but to operate on the national government alone was ordered more than a half century ago, and that decision has been steadily adhered to since. [Here follows a long list of authorities.]

"It was contended, however, in argument that 'Though originally the first ten amendments were adopted as limitations on federal power, yet in so far as they secure and recognize fundamental rights—common law rights—of the man, they make them privileges and immunities of the man as a citizen of the United States, and can not now be abridged by a state under the fourteenth amendment. * * * And the fourteenth amendment as to such rights limits state power as the ten amendments had limited federal power.' It is also contended that the provisions of the fourteenth amendment which declares that no state shall deprive 'any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law,' implies that every person charged with crime in a state shall be entitled to a trial by an impartial jury, and shall not be compelled to testify against himself."

The court then gives the objections urged against the trial court briefly, and which are well known to readers, the substance of which is that the jury was not an impartial one, because some of the jurors admitted that their minds were made up from reading the newspapers, but claimed that evidence would change their opinions; and that Spies was compelled to testify against himself, etc.; and the rule regarding challenges is laid down as follows:

"In Hopt vs. Utah, (120 U. S. 439), it was decided by this court that when 'a challenge by a defendant in a criminal action to a juror for bias, actual or implied, is allowed, and the juror is thereupon peremptorily challenged by the defendant and excused, and an impartial and competent juror is obtained in his place, no injury is done the defendant, if, until the jury is completed, he has other peremptory challenges which he can use.'"

"We are, therefore, confined in this case to the rulings on the challenges to the jurors who actually sat at the trial. Of these there were but two—Theodore Denker, the third juror who was sworn, and H. T. Sanford, the last, who was called and sworn after all the peremptory challenges of the defendants had been exhausted. At the trial the court construed the statute to mean that 'although a juror called as a jurymen may have formed an opinion based upon rumor or upon newspaper statements, but has expressed no opinion as to the truth of the newspaper statements, he is still qualified as a juror if he states that he can fairly and impartially render a verdict thereon in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the court shall be satisfied of the truth of such statement. It is not a test question whether a juror will have the opinion which he has formed from newspapers changed by the evidence, but whether his verdict will be based only upon the account which may here be given by witnesses under oath.'"

This statute, the court says, so interpreted, does not differ materially from that of Utah territory, to which this court has given effect in Hopt vs. Utah supra, nor does it differ from statutes of New York, Michigan, and Nebraska, all of which have either been sustained by the state courts or have never been objected to, and: "Indeed the rule of the statute of Illinois, as it was construed by the trial court, is not materially different from that which has been adopted by the courts in many of the states without legislative action." A number of authorities are cited upon this point and the decision says:

"Without pursuing this subject further, it is sufficient to say that we agree entirely with the supreme court of Illinois in the opinion that the statute on its face, as construed by the trial court, is not repugnant to section 9 of article 2 of the constitution of that state, which guarantees to the accused party in every criminal prosecution a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. As this is substantially the provisions of the constitution of the United States on which the petitioners now rely, it follows that even if their position as to the operation and effect of that constitution is correct, the statute is not open to the objection which is made against it."

"We proceed then to a consideration of the grounds of challenge to the jurors Denker and Sanford to see if, in the actual administration of the rule of the statute by the court, the rights of the defendants under the constitution of the United States were in any way impaired." The court then gives extracts from the examination of Denker by the defense, and says that he "was challenged for cause" by the defendants, and finally accepted by both sides, though the defense had 143 challenges at the time. The record is quoted at length as to the juror's examination. The Sanford case is then taken up, and the record quoted fully, showing that the juror was challenged by the defense for cause, their peremptory challenges having been exhausted, but that the challenge was overruled and the juror accepted; and on this point the court says:

"In Reynolds vs. the United States (98 U. S. 145 to 150), it was decided by this court that, in order to justify the reversal of the judgment of the territory of Utah for refusing to allow a challenge to a juror in a criminal case on the ground that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the issues to be tried, it must be made clearly to appear that upon the evidence the court ought to have found the juror had formed such an opinion that he could not in law be deemed impartial. The case must be one in which it is manifest the law left nothing to the conscience or discretion of the court. If such is the degree of strictness which is required in the ordinary case of writs from one court to another in the same general jurisdiction, we ought to be careful that it is not at all relaxed

in a case like this, when the ground relied on for the reversal by the court of a judgment of the highest court of the state is that the error complained of is so great as to amount in law to a denial by the state of a trial by an impartial jury to one who is accused of crime. We are unhesitatingly of opinion that no such a case is disclosed by this record."

The claim of the defense that Spies was forced to testify against himself is disposed of by the statement that he voluntarily offered himself as a witness in his own behalf and in doing so made himself liable to proper cross-examination, and the question of what is proper cross-examination is plainly a question of state law—not federal. Regarding the claim that the papers and property of some of the defendants was submitted to unlawful search and seizure the court says no objection was made—according to the record—to this alleged search and seizure in the trial court, the claim having been first set up in the application to the Illinois supreme court. This being the case the United States supreme court has no jurisdiction. The court says:

"To give us jurisdiction under section 709 of the revised statutes because of the denial by a state court of any title, right, privilege or immunity claimed under the constitution, or any treaty or statute of the United States, it must appear that such title, right, privilege or immunity was 'specially set up or claimed' at the proper time and in the proper way. To be reviewable the decision must be against the right set up or claimed. As the supreme court of the state was reviewing the decision of the trial court, to make the question reviewable here, it must appear that the claim was made in that court, because the supreme court was only authorized to review the judgment of that court for errors committed there; and we can do no more. This is not, as seems to be supposed by one of the counsel for the petitioners, a question of the waiver of a right under the constitution, laws or treaties of the United States, but a question of claim. If not set up or claimed in the proper court below, the judgment of the state court in the action is conclusive, so far as the right of review here is concerned."

"As to the suggestion by counsel for the petitioners Spies and Fielden, that Spies having been born in Germany and Fielden in Great Britain they have been denied by the court below rights guaranteed to them by treaties between the United States and their respective countries, it is sufficient to say that no such questions were made and decided in either of the courts below, and they can not be raised in this court for the first time. We have not been referred to any treaty, neither are we aware of any, under which such a question could be raised."

"Being of opinion therefore that the federal questions presented by the counsel for the petitioners and which they say they desire to argue are not in fact involved in the determination of the case as it appears on the face of the record, we deny the writ."

The opinion of the court was unanimous.

IN THE HANDS OF "UNCLE DICK."

Last Hope of the Anarchists—Sad Scenes at the Jail—How the Prisoners Received the News.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Only the will of Richard J. Oglesby, governor of Illinois, sometimes the genial, but oftentimes the cold, stern, and implacable "Uncle Dick," stands between the gallows and the seven condemned Anarchists in the county jail. "Strangle the law! throttle it!" were the exclamations which rang through Haymarket square as the bomb descended on its terrible mission, and Wednesday the highest tribunal in the country placed upon him the responsibility of deciding whether or not the law should strangle and throttle those that defied and outraged it. That responsibility is a terrible one, but those who know him know also that whatever he considers his duty will be done without flinching, and that like the laws of the Medes and Persians his decision once arrived at is unalterable. That decision is now only a matter of a few days.

"These men are prepared for death. They ask no mercy, they expect none." So said Death Watch Osborne Wednesday morning. Just before, seven little girls dressed in white had brought in as many baskets of fruit. They departed without saying where or from whom the donations came, but it was surmised that the erratic Train, who is now in Omaha, was responsible for the act of kindness. Gen. M. M. Trumbull and George Schilling came in soon after and held an earnest conversation of half an hour's duration with Sam Fielden. For the next two hours the condemned men were alone with their own thoughts. They knew that in all probability their fate had been decided, but they manifested neither impatience, nervousness, nor anxiety. A private note addressed to Spies was the first intimation that any of them received that all hope, so far as the supreme court was concerned, was over. He was sitting outside of his cell door, one moment writing, the next meditatively chewing a toothpick, when it was handed up. Glancing at its contents he handed it back to the turnkey, and resumed his writing and chewing. Not a movement of the muscles, not a flush upon his pallid cheek, indicated that the news had given him any concern.

Five minutes elapsed, and then turning to the death watch he said with a smile: "It's all up. You might as well spread the news among the boys." Osborne obeyed and went from cell to cell with the grim tidings. Fischer merely nodded. Parsons smiled. Fielden, who was lying down upon his cot with his face toward the door, did not shift his position an inch. Schwab sat on a stool with his face buried in his hands. "What I expected," he said, and then covered up his face again. Engle, who was pacing the floor, continued to walk without uttering a word. Lingg was reading, and did not even so much as lift his eyes from his book.

Osborne returned to his post. "They all know it," he remarked to Spies. The latter nodded and went on writing. Not a word, not a look of inquiry, from the arch-conspirator which would indicate that he was interested in knowing how his companions in misfortune had received the news.

Afternoon came, and with it the visiting hour. The prisoners were ushered downstairs and into the cage, where with faces pressed close against the wire netting they awaited the coming of their friends. Mrs. Spies, accompanied by several neighbors, was the first to put in an appearance, and as the poor old lady reached the corner of the cage where her son was sitting she sank upon a stool and burst into tears. For several moments she sobbed and wept convulsively, while Spies

and his brother Christopher, who had come in with his mother, whispered words of courage and tried to buoy up her feelings. The buxom sweetheart of Louis Lingg came in a few minutes later, and she, too, was unable to control her emotions. She was still crying when the flaxen-haired wife of Michael Schwab joined the group, and in a moment the tears of the three unfortunate women were mingling together. But the men on the other side of the cage displayed a stoical demeanor and spoke so cheerfully that one after another the women dried their eyes and sat down to talk over the decision and what it meant.

Then the shouts of infant voices were heard, and Mrs. Parsons with her little ones came down the steps into the enclosure. Her eyes were red with weeping, but she was evidently making a strong effort toward self-control, and when she glided her lips to the wire in a vain effort to meet those on the other side there was a smile—although a sad one—upon her face. Meanwhile two of the little ones had been let into the cage, and in the twinkling of an eye one was perched upon Parsons' knee and the other climbing upon his shoulders, while the place resounded with gleeful shouts of "Papa! My Papa!" "Give me a ride," said the little girl presently, and picking her up on his back the condemned man ran up and down the enclosure with the boy at his heels, while the little ones screamed with delight. This pastime continued for several minutes, and not until he was thoroughly exhausted did Parsons resume his stool and commence to talk with his wife.

Fischer and Engel were visited by several friends, while Joseph R. Buchanan, of The Labor Enquirer, after an extended talk with Fielden, moved around the cage and spoke a few words to each of the prisoners.

As the visiting time drew toward a close all of the women except Mrs. Parsons grew gloomy again and wept quietly, while the men did their best to console them. Nina Van Zandt, as is her custom, came in barely ten minutes before it was time to say good-night. Her face was wreathed with smiles, and had the decision given life and hope to her proxy husband her general demeanor could not have been more cheery. She made the most of her time in holding a spirited conversation with Spies, alternately laughing, frowning and gesticulating. The conversation, however, was carried on in an undertone, and even those near by could not catch the drift of what was being said.

Five o'clock came, the hoarse voice of the turnkey announced "Time's up." Parsons' children gave him a kiss and a hug; Schwab passed out several pieces of silver to his wife through the netting. "Good-byes" were said, and the condemned men were left to themselves for another night.

There is considerable speculation concerning a mysterious visit which was paid to the jail Wednesday by Professor W. M. Salter, the well known lecturer and president of the Society for Ethical Culture, and Henry D. Lloyd, formerly one of the editors of The Chicago Tribune. They were armed with a special permit from the sheriff, and after a prolonged conversation with Fielden, they visited in turn all of the other prisoners. Altogether they spent over three hours in the building, but they declined to make public the object of their mission, and the prisoners were equally non-communicative. It is surmised, however, that they endeavored to induce the condemned men to unite in an appeal to the governor for clemency.

The first steps toward a depopulation of the jail were taken Wednesday, and by Monday next it will contain fewer inmates than at any time since the great fire. Several prisoners were admitted to bail in the afternoon, and in the evening over a dozen charged with minor offenses were released because the grand jury had failed to find indictments. Bondsmen have been secured for several more who have been languishing for weeks in default of bail. Most of the thirty-day prisoners will also have their sentences commuted and be released between now and Saturday. Stringent regulations regarding the admission of visitors were enforced when the decision had been received, and nobody was admitted behind the doors of the jail after noon except upon the presentation of a special order from the sheriff. All the baskets of fruit, boxes of cigars, and bundles of papers which were brought in by the friends of the seven men were also laid aside for a rigid examination.

Prohibitionist Mass-Meeting.
NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The Prohibitionists held their first mass-meeting of the campaign Wednesday night at the Academy of Music. The house was crowded. Dr. I. K. Funk presided and spoke. Col. William C. Beecher, Rev. Dr. Deems, Rev. Sam Small, of Georgia; Hon. Mr. Griffin, of Kansas; E. P. Ide, and Rev. G. H. Vibbert, of Boston, and others also spoke.

The Knights Appeal for Money.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3.—The general executive board of the Knights of Labor has just issued a circular to be read at the meetings of all the assemblies, appealing for contributions in aid of the striking anthracite miners. Accompanying the circular is a personal appeal from General Master Workman Powderly.

Emperor William's Condition.
BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The disturbing symptoms in the case of the emperor have been somewhat allayed, but the pain which attacked him at the base of the spine continues, rendering him unable to rise.

Protesting Against an Indian Order.
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 3.—A delegation of ten gentlemen, headed by ex-Judge Strong, representing the American Bible society and several religious and missionary societies, called on the president Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of securing a modification of the order of the interior department prohibiting the use of the Indian languages in the Indian schools. Judge Strong said the sweeping interpretation that had been generally given to this order practically put a end to the religious instruction of the Indians. The president's reply was entirely satisfactory to the delegation. He said that it was not intended that the order of the department should be so literally applied as supposed.

Club House Burned at Chicago.
CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The finely appointed club house of the Chicago club, Monroe street opposite the Palmer house, took fire about 5 a. m. Thursday, and was entirely gutted. The flames raged so fiercely that four alarms were turned in and a very large force of firemen was employed to confine the destruction to the club house. The loss is not known at this writing.

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SECOND FLOOR, - DIXON, ILL.

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Solid and Plated "Silver" Ware!

JUST RECD.

All goods warranted by the Company to give full satisfaction, and will be sold as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

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The largest stock of

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Ever received in DIXON.

PEACHES, RED RASPBERRIES, PARSNIPS, BLACK RASPBERRIES, GREEN GAGES, BLACKBERRIES, EGG PLUMS, CHERRIES, GRATES PINEAPPLE, SLICE PINEAPPLE, APPRICOTS.
CAN CORN, CAN STRING BEANS, CAN LIMA BEANS, CAN TOMATOES, CAN SUCCOTASH, CAN CORN.

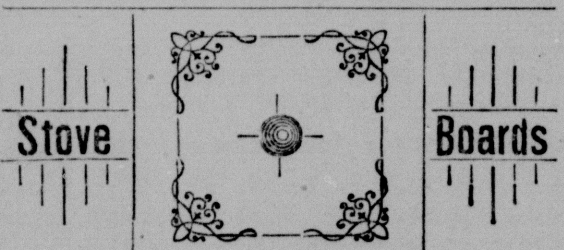
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STOVES!

STOVES FOR COAL AND WOOD, FOR HEATING AND COOKING, STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS, AND COAL SCUTTLES.



Tinware Made by Hand.

Polishing and Setting Up Stoves

will be given special attention. Rooding and guttering done in Good Shape.

CHAS. ANDRES.



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WOOLENS,

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

To Cash, or Prompt Paying Cutome s.



THE CHIEF JUSTICE READING THE DECISION. tain a question reversible by the supreme court, and also one that admits of argument—that is, an "open" question. Authorities are quoted to sustain this preliminary point, and the opinion then proceeds as follows:

"In the present case we have had the benefit of argument in support of the application, and while counsel have not deemed it their duty to go fully into the merits of the questions involved, they have shown us distinctly what the decisions were of which they complain, and how the questions arose. In this way we are able to determine as a court in session whether the errors alleged are such as to justify us in bringing the case here for review."

The particular provisions of the constitution of the United States on which counsel rely are found in articles IV., V., VI., and XIV. of the amendments, as follows:

Article IV.—The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects

SHOT AT FROM AMBUSH.

BLOODY RESULT OF THE LOUISIANA PLANTATION STRIKES.

A Party of Laborers Fired on by Strikers and Four Wounded—Troops on the Qui Vive—A Swiss Murders His Wife and Two Children—An Ohio Woman's Alleged Crime.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 3.—The strike on the sugar plantations, which became general throughout the sugar belt Tuesday, assumed a serious aspect Wednesday. Lacassaigne, a sugar planter of Terrebonne parish, sent forty-five white laborers to take the places of that number of negroes who had struck on his plantation in Lafourche parish. The strikers hid themselves in the cane fields, and when the new men came to work fired on them from ambush, seriously wounding four. The balance fled. It is not known whether any of them are fatally hurt, it being impossible to get particulars of the affair. A company of militia stationed at Thibodaux has been sent to the scene of trouble. The strike extended Wednesday and now includes almost every plantation in southwest Louisiana.

A number of leaders in the strike in St. Mary parish were arrested Wednesday. Serious disturbances have occurred at Pattersonville, and troops will probably have to be sent there. In Lafourche, St. Martin, and Iberia parishes the strikers are quiet.

WOMAN SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

Her Two Step-Daughters Found Dead and the House Fired.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 3.—A terrible tragedy occurred in Spencer township, Medina county, Tuesday night. Two weak-minded daughters of a farmer named A. D. Garrett were found dead in their room, and kerosene oil poured on the floor of their room to which a match had been touched. Garrett and his wife have not lived happily, one being a widower and the other a widow before they married each other, and each having children. How the two girls met their death is a mystery. There was a bruise on the forehead of one, and the chin of the other was badly scratched. There were marks on their throats that might have been made by a rope or the fingers of a murderer. The neighbors and all those who have visited the house seem to universally believe that Mrs. Garrett was at the bottom of the terrible tragedy. The women are dead, though the fire hardly made enough smoke to smother them, and could scarcely have been accidental origin. The generally accepted theory is that Mrs. Garrett made away with the victims and then set fire to the house.

Terrible Tragedy in Connecticut.

NORWICH, Conn., Nov. 3.—John Hodel, a Swiss, aged 35, who had been on a drunk, got up at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning in a frenzy and shot his wife in the breast with a shot-gun, discharging both barrels and killing her instantly. He then upset a lamp and suffocated his two children, aged 3 and 6 years, who were in bed. Hodel is a silk-weaver, and lives in Turnerville, near here. He has been arrested, and says his wife and he agreed to die and kill their children, and he first tried to smother them all by fire, but failed, when he took his gun and killed his wife, the children succumbing to suffocation. He had a dozen barrels of home-made wine and cider in his cellar, and drinking from these had made him crazy and prompted the murder.

She Wasn't Surprised.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—Maria Krubenski, a plump and neatly-dressed Bohemian woman of 22 years, arrived with her young child at Castle Garden Wednesday, on her way to join her husband in Streator, Ill. She had railroad tickets to Streator, which were sent to her by her husband. The Castle Garden authorities telegraphed to Streator to ascertain if everything was all right, and received a reply that the husband had just been sent to the Illinois state prison for fourteen years. Maria did not express much surprise at the news.

Wanted the Earth, and Still Wants.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The claim of J. K. More to the land on which this city is built was exploded Tuesday by evidence before the grand jury. It was shown that Mrs. Gonzales, who had been put forward by More to prove the old grant, confessed to a priest on her deathbed recently that the claim was fraudulent. The priest refused her absolution unless she would make affidavit to the facts, and she did so. Upon this affidavit the grand jury will indict More and a number of his associates.

"Blinky" Morgan Found Guilty.

RAVENNA, Ohio, Nov. 3.—The trial of "Blinky" Morgan for killing Detective Hurligan while rescuing a couple of fur robbers from Hurligan between Cleveland and Pittsburg on the night of Feb. 3 last, was ended Wednesday by a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner heard the verdict stolidly, and his counsel made the inevitable motion for a new trial.

Crime Upon Crime.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Nov. 3.—Herschel Adkins, a young man 22 years of age, fatally shot Charles Overheiser Tuesday night in Oasco township, this county, in an altercation growing out of the disgrace of Overheiser's sister by Adkins. The girl died last summer. The murderer escaped on foot.

Supposed to Have Been Dynamite.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 3.—The explosion here Tuesday morning is now positively asserted to have been caused by dynamite, and did not take place in Newman's cellar, but in the one next to it, where no oil was stored. Who caused the explosion and why is a profound mystery.

Suicide of a Clergyman.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Nov. 3.—Rev. Erick L. Peterson, pastor for many years of the Scandinavian Episcopal church of this city, suicided Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock by shooting himself through the heart with a revolver, in an up-stairs bedroom at his residence on Elm street. The deceased had been ill and had acted strangely for five or six weeks past. He had carried a revolver, and had threatened to shoot himself repeatedly. His wife and child were down-stairs when they heard the shot.

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE DEAD.

Jenny Lind Passes Away at the age of 66 Years.

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Jenny Lind (Mina Goldschmidt), the celebrated Swedish singer, passed away Wednesday morning. She was 66 years of age. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 6, 1821. From infancy she showed a remarkable talent for singing, and at 9 years of age was given admission to a musical academy. She made such progress that in a year she was deemed fitted for the stage, on which she made her appearance in juvenile parts, attracting considerable attention by her dramatic talents as well as by her vocal accomplishments. At 16 she had become the reigning prima donna of the Stockholm opera. Later she sang in all the principal cities of the civilized world, her tour of the United States being under the management of P. T. Barnum. She created a furor wherever she appeared.

"SOLD OUT BY HIS FRIENDS." A Sensational Discovery in the Indiana House Journal.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 3.—The Republican state officers are lashing themselves into a fury over a discovery which has just been made regarding the house journal of the last legislature. The volume was issued by the state printer Wednesday and is now in the hands of the secretary of state for distribution. In running over the index it was discovered that the assistant clerk had adopted a very unique method of revenging Col. Robertson upon his party friends for the treatment which he received last winter.

Under the general caption, in the index, of "R. S. Robertson" is the sentence: "Sold Out by His Friends, page 170." The page indicated contains the famous agreement entered into by the two parties, under which President Smith, of the senate, and Speaker Sayre, of the house, presided over the joint convention. When the first copy reached the secretary of state's office that official hurried to the public printer, and would have had the line stricken out, but it was found that all of the 5,000 copies had been bound and it was impossible to correct it.

THE STRIKE OF THE PRINTERS.

Chicago Pressmen Join the Strikers—Situation at St. Louis.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—Another complication was added to the strike of the job and book printers Wednesday by the unexpected interference of the Pressmen's union. It met Tuesday night, and after a full discussion of the situation, indorsed the printers' position and adopted a resolution informing the members of the Typothetae that the union would order its men to quit work unless there was a speedy settlement of the present trouble satisfactory to the printers. The resolution was read at the meeting of the striking printers and was received with great enthusiasm. Many non-union men are working in the leading printing offices. At Rand & McNally's office there are fifty non-union men. As they have been threatened by the strikers a guard of Pinkerton detectives has been engaged to protect them.

Went Back on the Agreement.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 3.—Understanding from Mr. Woodward, president of the local Typothetae, last Sunday that if their demand for nine hours was withdrawn and instead a request for an advance of \$1 per week asked for, it would be conceded the book and job printers' Typographical union of this city so modified their demands, Tuesday night it was announced that the Typothetae refused to stand by its president's pledges, and it is expected that 150 printers employed in book and job offices will soon strike. Woodward, Tiernan & Co., of which firm Mr. Woodward, president of the Typothetae, is the head, refuses to advance the wages, and their men will be included in the walkout.

Another Inter-State Commerce Decision.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 3.—The interstate commerce commission has rendered a decision in the case of the complaint of the boards of trade of Farmington, Northfield, Faribault, and Owatonna, Minn., alleging unjust and unreasonable freight rates on wheat, flour, and mill stuff, carried over the Iowa and Minnesota division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company. The order of the commission is that the railway company must equalize its rates for the transportation of wheat, flour, and mill stuffs upon the two routes or branches of its road from Minneapolis and St. Paul to Milwaukee and Chicago, with a reasonable differential for the longer route.

Just So, Mr. Editor.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 3.—The St. John Telegraph publishes an article which has caused some stir in official circles, charging Chamberlain with being prejudiced against Canada, as shown in speeches made by him. He has spoken of the bond between Canada and England as a slender tie, and has warned Canada that if she enters into commercial union with the United States it will lead to separation. The Telegraph says this suggests the question whether the slender tie is worth preserving, and whether union with the United States would not be worth more to Canada than a slender tie with a country that is so ready to have separation.

Dairymen and Cattle Growers.

MANCHESTER, Iowa, Nov. 3.—The National Butter and Egg association approved of several state anti-oleomargarine bills for presentation to legislature, Wednesday and passed more resolutions against imitation butter, the discussion of which occupied most of the day.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 3.—In the Cattle Growers' convention Wednesday it was decided to drop the opposition to anti-oleomargarine legislation and disapprove the president's order ejecting cattlemen from Indian leased lands. The convention adjourned sine die.

Equalizing Western Freight Rates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—The executive committee of the Trunk Line railroads Wednesday discussed a plan to equalize the freight rates from western cities through to European ports. The land rates to the Atlantic seaboard and the ocean rates will each be

averaged, and a total average made which will be the through rate charged.

Jeff Davis Somewhat Better.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 3.—While there was some uneasiness among his family and friends as to Jeff Davis' condition Tuesday those fears were somewhat allayed by his good spirits and energy Wednesday. He arose in the morning, partook of considerable nourishment and conversed quite freely with his friends.

Emigration from Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 3.—The number of persons who emigrated from Germany during the ten expired months of 1887 is upwards of 19,000 greater than that for the corresponding period of 1886.

Stepped in Front of a Train.

STEVENSVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 3.—While John G. Beatty and Hattie Turner were walking on the Panhandle railroad track at 8:30 Wednesday evening they stepped out of the way of an east-bound freight only to be struck by a west-bound freight. Beatty was instantly killed and Miss Turner's back and both legs were broken, so that she can not live.

Wechsler Receives Another Box.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Mr. Wechsler received through the mail Wednesday a pill-box containing a lump of alum attached to a piece of cord. It was harmless, and apparently intended as a hoax. There was nothing to indicate its having any connection with the infernal-machine previously received.

Elihu B. Washburne's Will.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.—The will of the late Elihu B. Washburne was admitted to probate Wednesday. The estate is worth \$850,000. Five hundred thousand dollars of his fortune is held in trust for the benefit of his two sons, Pitt and Elihu Washburne. The remainder of his property is bequeathed to all his children, to be shared alike.

Voorhees and Hill.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Governor Hill and Senator Voorhees addressed a large Democratic mass-meeting Wednesday night, indorsing the national administration, which Governor Hill said was an era of greater prosperity for the country than it had ever enjoyed before.

Woolen Mills Destroyed.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 3.—Bromley's woolen mills in Germantown were destroyed by fire at an early hour Wednesday morning. The total loss will reach \$75,000.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2. Following were the board of trade quotations to-day: Wheat—No. 2 November, opened 73½¢, closed 73½¢; December, opened 73½¢, closed 73½¢; January, opened 74¢, closed 73½¢. Corn—No. 2 November, opened 41¼¢, closed 41¼¢; December, opened 41¼¢, closed 41¼¢; January, opened 41¼¢, closed 41¼¢. Oats—No. 2 November, opened 25½¢, closed 25½¢; December, opened 25½¢, closed 25½¢; January, opened 25½¢, closed 25½¢. Pork—January, opened \$12.50, closed \$12.50; February, opened \$12.60, closed \$12.60; May, opened and closed \$13.00. Lard—November, opened and closed \$6.30.

Live stock—The Union stock yards report the following prices: Hogs—Market opened active, but prices weak at 56½¢ lower; light grades, \$4.25@4.50; rough packing, \$4.30@4.40; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$4.30@4.60. Cattle—Common to good grades about 5¢ lower; best barely steady; trade slow; native steers, \$2.00@5.30; native butcher stock, \$1.00@2.40; stockers and feeders, \$1.60@3.10; range cattle, \$1.75@3.40. Sheep—Quiet and unchanged; Texans and westerns, \$2.00@3.60; natives, \$1.75@4.25; lambs, \$3.75@5.60.

Produce: Butter—Fancy creamery, 23@25¢ per lb; fancy dairy, 17@19¢; packing stock, 13¢. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 17½¢@18¢ per doz; ice houses, 16½¢@17¢. Poultry—Chickens, 6¢ per lb; ducks, 7¢@8¢; turkeys, 6½¢@7¢; geese, \$5.00@6.00 per doz. Potatoes—6¢@7½¢ per bu. Apples—Fair to good, \$1.50@2.00 per bu. Cranberries—\$7.00@8.00 per bu.

New York.

Wheat—Steady; No. 1 red state 86¢@89¢; No. 2 do, 85¼¢@85½¢; No. 2 red winter, 83½¢; do December, 84½¢. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed cash, 53½¢; do November, 53½¢; do December, 53½¢. Oats—Quiet; No. 1 white state, 36¢@38¢; No. 2 do, 35¢@36¢; No. 2 mixed November, 33½¢. Rye—Dull and unchanged. Barley—Dull and nominal. Pork—Dull; old mess, \$13.50@13.75; new, \$14.00@14.50. Lard—December, \$6.50; January, \$6.62. Live Stock: Cattle—Trade dull; common to fancy native steers, \$4.25@5.30; 100 lbs; rangers, \$3.00@3.50, including more than 200 at \$3.00@3.50; bulls, \$2.20@2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Trade slow, weak and depressed for common and ordinary offerings, and barely steady for good to choice; sheep, \$2.75@4.50; 100 lbs; lambs, \$5.00@6.37½. Hogs—Nearly nominal; live hogs, \$4.80@5.10; 100 lbs.

See Courteous Persians.

The Persians are a very punctilious race; and it is the sensible custom of the country, on making a call, to announce beforehand that you are coming. A thousand and one little points of punctilio have to be observed. A certain number of cups of tea are de rigueur, three pipes at least have to be smoked, a few whiffs from each; the rank and precedence of every guest is rigorously observed, and each visitor intrigues for, and generally receives, a little more than her due. To omit to return a visit is an unpardonable offense. The particular place in the apartment of each guest is regulated to a nicety, and many and bitter are the feuds on this subject.—St. James' Gazette.

Ignored by German Papers.

In four pages of news from all parts of the world in The Cologne Gazette there is a single line from America, telling of the emperor of Brazil's departure for Europe. The case cited is not the exception, but the rule, not only with The Gazette, but with all German papers which reflect the government's policy. The United States are referred to as seldom and as briefly as possible, and this in spite of the fact that there is scarcely a family in Germany which has not a relative, a friend, or an acquaintance here. If the German chancellor could arrange a map of the world to his liking, there would not be a republic left on it.—St. Louis Republic.

There are now in use 113,000 nautical miles of cable. Nine cables connect Europe and America.

There is no limit to the age at which a man may make a fool of himself.—Good Housekeeping.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP
FOR SOAP LEADS ALL OTHERS
PURITY & EFFICIENCY
IT SAVES CLOTHES
IT SAVES TIME
IT SAVES MONEY
is sold by all Grocers at 5 cents a cake
A. K. FAIRBANK & CO. CHICAGO

PAINT
By using COIT & CO'S ONE-COAT BEGGY PAINT Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. Eight Fashionable Shades: Black, Maroon, Vermilion, Blue, Yellow, Olive Lake, Brewster and Wagon Greens. No Varnishing necessary. Dries hard with a "shine." One Coat and job is done.

YOUR BUGGY
Tip top for Chairs, Lawn Seats, Sash, Flower Pots, Baby Carriages, Curtain Poles, Furniture, Front Doors, Store-fronts, Screen Doors, Boats, Mantles, Iron Fences, in fact everything. Just the thing for the ladies to use about the house.

FOR ONE DOLLAR
COIT'S HONEST
Are you going to Paint this year? If so, don't buy a paint containing water or benzine when for the same money (or nearly so) you can procure COIT & CO'S PURE PAINT that is warranted to be an HONEST, GENUINE LINSEED-OIL PAINT and free from water and benzine. Demand this brand and take no other. Merchants handling it are our agents and authorized by us, in writing, to warrant it to wear 3 YEARS with 2 COATS or 5 YEARS with 3 COATS. Our Shades are the Latest Styles used in the East now becoming so popular in the West, and up with the times. Try this brand of HONEST PAINT and you will never regret it. This to the wise is sufficient.

HOUSE PAINT
COIT'S FLOOR PAINT Did you ever buy Floor Paint that never dried beyond the sticky point, gave a week, spoiled the job, and then swart? Next time call for COIT & CO'S FLOOR PAINT. A popular and suitable shade, warranted to dry hard as a rock over night. No trouble. No sweating. Try it and you will be convinced.

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ESTEY & CAMP.
223 State, and 41, 51, 53 Jackson streets Chicago. The Great Piano and Organ Emporium for the West. Decker Bros', Estey and Mathewson Pianos, Estey Organs. Popular prices—easy terms.

F. A. HARDY & CO.'S
TRADE MARK.
PRISMOIDAL SPECTACLES
Youth's Keen and Easy Vision Restored.
These glasses are ground on a NEW PRINCIPLE, which gives the aid the eye requires without causing any strain or sense of weariness. FOR SALE BY
T. RUST, Dixon, Ill.

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP
The only brand of Laundry Soap awarded a first class medal at the New Orleans Exposition. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and for general household purposes is the very best.

NATURE'S REMEDY FOR
Disordered Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipated Habit.
SELTZER
A Remedy which quickly charms The infant in the mother's arm's. While drooping age will strive to drain Each drop the 20th et dose contain. This EFFERVESCENT SELTZER fine A blessing proves to me and mine.

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As Free From Slate Etc., as Possible and selling as LOW as Anyone, I hope to be favored with your orders, and
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ORDERS
Sent through the Post Office or left at C. A. Todd's or C. J. Rosebrook's will receive prompt attention.
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THIS is the top of the genuine "Pearl Top" Lamp Chimney, all others similar are imitations. This is the exact label on each one of the Pearl Top Chimneys. The dealer may say and think he has as good, but he has not. Insist upon the exact label and top.
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WEAK, UNDEVELOPED PARTS
Of the Body enlarged and strengthened. Full particulars sent free. **ERIE MED. CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.**
SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUSNESS Lack of Vigor, result of over-work, indiscretion, etc., address above.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.
No. 6, Atlantic Express, 3:10 A.
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave 7:02 A.M. C.
" 4, Denver, " 10:52 A.
" 2, Marshall Ex., ar. 2:05, leave 2:20 P.M. C.

GOING WEST.
No. 5, Pacific Express, 2:00 A.
" 1, Marshall Ex., ar. 12:25, leave 12:45 P.M. C.
" 3, Denver Express, 3:42 P.M. A.
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave 7:57 P.M. C.

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:
EAST BOUND.
No. 54, 7:47 A.M., bet'n Sterling and Turner. C
" 58, 1:52 P.M., " Clinton and Creston. C
" 74, 9:07 P.M., " Cortland. A

WEST BOUND.
No. 57, 5:40 A.M., between Dixon and Clinton. F
" 73, 12:45 P.M., " Cortland " C
" 75, 3:00 P.M., " Turner and Sterling. C
" 77, 5:34 P.M., " " " C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.
F Daily except Monday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.
Passenger, 11:05 A.M.
New Passenger, 3:15 " "
Freight, 5:57 P.M.
6:00 "

GOING NORTH.
Passenger, 2:15 P.M.
Passenger, 1:30 A.M.
New Passenger, 6:15 " "
Freight, 6:30 "

*Daily except Sunday
!Daily except Monday

W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

Hotel in Vitreba, Russia.

This was the most extraordinary hotel that has ever come under my notice; night and day it seemed to be under the control of a howling mob. It consisted of two divisions—one for the ragged, barefooted mujik, and another for the elite (?). Each division had its bar and lunch counter. An old piano stood in the barroom of the "upper house" for the use of those musically inspired by vodka. It had a morgue—the same that was considerably proffered to me on my arrival—and, for all I know, a receiving vault in the basement—wise and convenient auxiliaries of a barroom. And, withal, a waiter whose clever aptitude in pantomime was of great service to me.

Wishing to know at what time I would retire, he touched my watch, inclined his head on his hand and closed his eyes; then to ask at what hour I wished to arise in the morning, he feigned sleep and suddenly opened his eyes, at the same time pointing inquiringly to the hands of my watch, which I held in my hand; next he munched as though eating, and again referred to the watch to ask when I would have breakfast. His questions were unmistakable and his quick conceptions of my replies were astonishing. When a boat would leave for St. Petersburg was now the information I most desired; repeating to him the words lodka and St. Petersburg, at the same time holding up my watch, instantly he replied by closing his eyes to counterfeit sleep, and then pointing to the hour of 11 and iterating a succession of ch-ch-ch's, told as plainly as the best English could have done, that after one sleep the boat would sail at 11 o'clock; this was cheering news, as I had been apprehensive of a detention of several days.—James Ricalton in Outing.

The Costa Rican's Piano.

The "marimba" is constructed of twenty-one pieces of split bamboo of graded lengths strung upon two bars of the same wood, according to harmonic sequence, thus furnishing three octaves. Underneath each strip of bamboo is a gourd, strung upon a wire, which takes the place of a sounding board, and adds strength and sweetness to the tones. The performer takes the instrument upon his knees and strikes the bamboo strips with little hammers of padded leather, usually taking two between the fingers of each hand, so as to strike a chord of four notes, which he does with great dexterity. I have seen men play with three hammers in each hand and use them as rapidly and skillfully as a pianist touches keys.

The tones of the "marimba" resemble those of the xylophone, which has recently become so popular, except that they are louder and more resonant. The instrument is peculiarly adapted to the native airs, which are plaintive, but melodious. At all of the tambos where the cartmen stop, "marimbas" are kept, and in every caravan are those who can handle them skillfully. Tourists generally travel in the cool hours of the morning and evening to avoid the blistering sun, and it is a welcome diversion to stop at the bodegas to listen to the songs of the cartmen, and watch them dancing with dark eyed, barefooted senoritas.—Harper's Magazine.

Civilization and Politeness.

I think that civilization is gradually doing away with politeness. It does not seem to be fashionable to be polite any more. True, fellows always raise their hats to ladies and all that sort of thing, but it does not mean as much as it did, not the same kind of respect the old school carried to a point of quaint affectation. There's an awful lot of loose freedom permitted today. Between men the politeness is pretty much like that displayed by two pugilists when they shake hands before beginning a fight. There are precious few people after all who permit friendship to interfere with their own interests, and not a great many who even trouble to be polite when they are working for themselves. It's all very well to

be honest, but today honesty seems to be characterized by rudeness, and frequently by vulgarity. Of course we know that Claude Duval was the most polite man of his time and Jack Sheppard was always respectful to ladies. But still a man may be polite and not be a highwayman. The highest point of politeness, perhaps, ever reached was that gentleman of the old school immortalized in verse, who— Kicked them down stairs with such very fine grace, They thought he was handing them up. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Little Peach Pit Hunters.

"I got 110 now," said a ragged, dirty faced street urchin to a companion the other day. The boys were searching the streets for peach pits. As fast as they collected them they deposited them in battered tin cans.

"What are you going to do with them?" inquired the reporter.

"Oh, say, where wuz you brought up? Don't yer know dat dis is der time in der year when de boys go round after peach pits? When we get 100, we crack 'em, take de meat out, put 'em on a string and sell 'em to a druggist in Pearl street, who pays us five cents a 100."

"How many can you gather in a day?"

"If you walk far enough and look close enough you can get 200," said the boy.

The reporter left them and went to a drug store and inquired if the druggist bought peach pits. He said he didn't, but he knew of parties who did. He could not tell what use they were put to and didn't care, but judging from the taste of some of the patent cough medicines he wouldn't be surprised if they were ground up and used in that manner.—New York Evening Sun.

Safety of Factory Employees.

Quite a number of factories in Philadelphia are discarding the use of belts to convey power from one floor to another. In place they run a vertical shaft from the top to bottom of the building, connecting each floor by bevel gears on quarter twist belts. This is done to prevent accidents from clothing catching in belts, also to prevent it forming a draught for fire. The shaft can of course be fitted in a box in the floor, with no place to catch skirts or aprons, and no air passage for draught. It shows a good spirit on the part of the firms employing these methods, as the safety of their employees increases their respect for the men they work for.—Boston Budget.

Gaining or Losing a Day.

In sailing round the world eastward the days are each a little less than twenty-four hours, according to the speed of the ship, as the sun is met every morning a little earlier. These little differences added together will amount in the course of the circumnavigation to twenty-four hours, giving the sailors an extra day, not in imagination, but in sober truth, as they will have actually eaten an extra day's food and consumed an extra day's grog. On the other hand, in sailing westward, the sun is overtaken a little each day, and so each day is rather longer than twenty-four hours, and clocks and watches are found to be too fast. This also will amount, in sailing round, to the starting point again, to one whole day, by which the reckoning has fallen in arrear. The eastern ship, then, has gained a day and the western ship has lost one, leading to this apparent paradox, that the former ship has a clear gain of two whole days over the latter, supposing them to have started and returned together.—Chambers' Journal.

Found at Pompeii.

The excavations that are being carried forward at Pompeii are giving most interesting results. In the beginning of the month a wooden case was dug up, containing a complete set of surgical instruments, many of which are similar to those used in the present day. A few days later four beautiful silver urns of considerable height were found, together with four smaller cups, eight open vases, four dishes ornamented with foliage and the figures of animals, and a beautiful statue of Jupiter seated on his throne. Besides these silver objects several gold ornaments were also found, such as earrings and rings. The excavations are being rapidly pushed forward.—Rome Cor. London News.

Reading for Ward Rooms.

"Since you are curious to know what is read in ward rooms," writes a naval officer, "I will undertake to give you a general statement. Old newspapers, particularly local papers and cheap novels, form the bulk of our literature. There are a few omnivorous readers among us, and now and then a critical one. I have a friend who enjoys the whole of Herbert Spencer, and in my last ship there were three who appreciated Stevenson, Meredith and Jane Austen. Perhaps something of this latter result was due to missionary effort."—W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

The Personal Equation in War.

The official records are invaluable and in themselves compose a large part of the history of the war. But they are far from justifying the blind faith with which they are appealed to in some quarters. Who, from the unassisted reports, would be able to reconstruct the character, the idolon, of Grant, or McClellan, or Hooker, or Lee, or Jackson, or Hood?—and yet, in war, the personal equation is everything.—The Century.

Side saddles are slowing going out of fashion in England, and the man fashion way of riding is being adopted by many of the ladies. Side saddles have been in use since 1388.

From Ashton.

The M. E. church was presented recently with a fine set of pulpit furniture by the "young Ladies' Circle." Many thanks are due them.

Mrs. Rebecca Bush, wife of Rev. Jas. Bush deceased, once pastor of the M. E. church of this place, is visiting her many friends here.

Two of Ashton's old and respected citizens died within the past week, James Bohart, aged fifty-five, and Peter Heckart, aged seventy-five. James Bohart had been sick for several years with asthma and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Heckart died very suddenly of neuralgia of the heart, and though old having been blind for sixteen years, his sudden death was a surprise to his many friends.

Mrs. James Garrett read a telegram on Friday last, notifying her of the serious illness of her son, James, in the State of Wisconsin. She has gone to see him and the report comes that he is improving.

Mrs. A. E. Smith, of Steward, after spending a few days with her brother, Dr. Taylor, and mother, returned home. W. E. Paddock who is assisting his sister, Mrs. J. B. Williams, in disposing of the large stock of goods on hand in Rockford, was home over Sunday.

Smith Anderson is doing something extraordinary in the threshing business; on Tuesday he threshed several acres of corn for John Randall, those who have not witnessed the operation are apt to be skeptical, but all who have seen it pronounce the venture a decided success. The stalks are cut up fine, thus insuring no waste in feeding and the grain is nicely separated and cleaned.

Mr. and Mrs. John Evans start this week for California to spend the Winter with their children living there.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Sprowl, who have been spending the summer with their son, P. O. Sprowl, return again to their home in Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Nicky and Son, Clinton, left for their home at York, Pa.

From Brooklyn.

Rev. Schaible, from Paw Paw, conducted a Sunday school convention at the M. E. church last Sabbath. Rev. Schaible is an earnest worker in the interest of the Sabbath schools, and delivered an able and eloquent sermon, which was a credit to the church he represents.

J. D. Derr is putting up a telephone to connect his store with his residence, on Methodist Avenue.

Mrs. Hattie Moses, (nee) Bixby, from Hoopstere, Ills., is visiting at Dr. Schreiber's.

Wm. Hanner and C. Smith are putting up a new barn for Ed. McIntyre.

Superintendent P. M. James visited our school last Monday afternoon. He was well pleased with the excellent discipline of the school and thorough work of Prof. Andrew, and assured the scholars that they would have an excellent opportunity to fit themselves for diplomas by next spring. Veritas

From Steward

Miller and Emmett are dispensing potatoes to the hungry Stewardites.

Dr. Martin will lecture on Immortality next Sunday evening in the church. The lecture will be illustrated by charts and diagrams.

A party of young people met at S. J. Whitstone's to give Patsy Keegan a fare well visit. He goes to Waterman.

The furnace in the church has been repaired and is working well.

Mrs. J. M. Griswold spent Sunday in Lee, the guest of Rev. George Griswold.

A letter from Dr. Gardner states that he saw the President in St. Paul.

J. C. Hubbell purchased a 160 acre farm while on his recent visit to Dakota.

All signs indicate an open Winter; snow fell on the green leaves and the corn husks are loose and free from the ear.

Birt Emmett is out again.

Miss Moreland lectured at Twin Grove last Sunday.

It's against the law to shoot prairie chickens, but still the guns do bang, just the same.

In Brief, and to the Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

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Persons wishing Envelopes. Note or Letter Paper printed, can now obtain the same at this office as cheap as they can buy the bare stock at any stationery store. Call and be convinced.

OLD and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. Sold by Tillson & Hayden n2

For Rickets, Marasmus, and Wasting Disorder of Children.

SCOTT'S EMULSION of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is unequalled. The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wonderful. Read the following: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in cases of Rickets and Marasmus of long standing, and have been more than pleased with the results, as in every case the improvement was marked."

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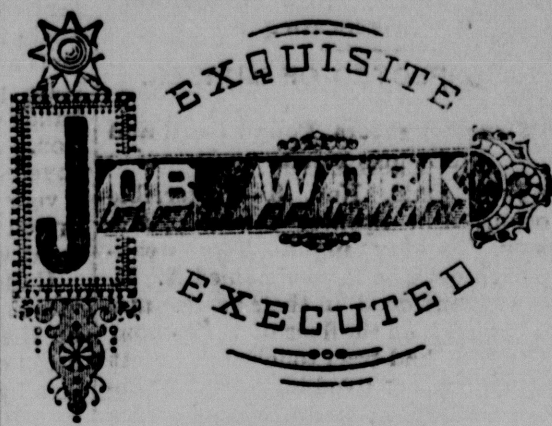
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